

TOBACCO SUBSTITUTE COMPOSITION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a tobacco substitute composition, and in particular to a tobacco substitute composition which has an excellent effect for stopping smoking and does not include a nicotine, and a preparation method thereof.

10 2. Description of the Conventional Art

In the conventional art, as a substitute of a tobacco, a gum or a patch type product which contains a small amount of nicotine is known.

However, since this product contains a nicotine, there is a smoking prohibition phenomenon due to a nicotine. Therefore, it is impossible to implement a desired effect for
15 stopping smoking.

As a tobacco substitute which does not contain a nicotine and is formed of the same type
as the tobacco, there are U.S. Patents of 4,506,684 and 4,719,929 which use celluloses. In
addition, in the U.S. Patent of 4,813,438, a product made of a bran, a soybean, and a mesquite
which are used as a main composition is described. In the Japanese Patent Laid-open No. Pyung
20 1-273574, a product which is made of a coffee powder or leaves of a tea plant is described. In
addition thereto, various products which use an organic compound as a substitute are known.
In particular, in the U.S. Patent 4,600,025, a 2-methyl-5(pyrrolidinomethyl)thiazol and a 2-
methyl-5-(piperidinomethyl)thiazol are described

However, since the above-described products have a flavor and taste different from a
25 tobacco, these products failed to attract a smoker's interest.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a tobacco substitute composition which has a taste very similar to the take of a tobacco for thereby
5 implementing a smoking stopping effect.

In order to achieve the above object, it is provided a tobacco substitute composition which is formed of 80-90 weight percent of an eucomonia ulmoides, 1-10 weight percent of a glycyrrhiza, and 1-10 weight percent of a perilla frutescens.

In another example of the present invention, a flavoring material such as a sodium
10 chloride, a glycerol, a sweetener, a spices, etc. which is generally added to a tobacco may be used.

Additional advantages, objects and other features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and in part will become apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned from practice
15 of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and attained as particularly pointed out in the appended claims as a result of the experiment compared to the conventional arts.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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As a result of experiments implemented using various plants, we have founded out that the leaves of eucommia ulmoides has a taste which is most similar to the taste of the tobacco. The eucommia ulmoides is generally used as a therapy material for a beriberi disease, a hypertension, an insomnia, a lumbago, a joint disease, etc. In addition, the
25 eucommia ulmoides is used as a nutrition material, and a stamina enhancing material with its

characteristic of non-toxicity. The effective components of the fully dried eucommia
ulmoides are as follows: 2.2g of moisture, 12.3g of protein, 7.0g of paper, 10.1g of fiber,
13.8g of powder, 193mg of phosphorus, 95.4mg of Fe, 2.5g of calcium, 3.99mg of natrium,
330mg of magnesium, 1.09g of kalium, 17.8ppm of zinc, 5.52ppm of copper, 5.97g of
5 tannin, 205mg of chlorophyll, 26.3mg of tocopherol, 58mg of vitamin C, and 480mg of
organic acid based on the total weight of 100g.

If the eucommia ulmoides exceeds the above-described amount, the taste of the
composition is not soft with its small amount of glycyrrhiza glabra. If the eucommia
ulmoides is used by an amount less than the above-described amount, it is impossible to
10 obtain the taste of the tobacco.

Here, the glycyrrhiza glabra is added. The glycyrrhiza glabra serves to discharge a
sputum and smooth the airway of the breath. Therefore, the glycyrrhiza glabra overcomes the
side effects which may occur due to the smoking. In the present invention, 1-10 weight
percent of glycyrrhiza glabra is used. Since the glycyrrhiza glabra has 40-50 times sweetness
15 of the sugar.

In the present invention, about 1-10 weight percent of perilla frutescens which has a
curing effect for cough is added. Since the perilla frutescens has 200-300 times sweetness of
the sugar, the perilla frutescens serves as a sweetener and an antiseptic.

In the composition according to the present invention, a flavoring material which is
20 added to the tobacco such as a sodium chloride, glycerol, sweetener, spices, etc. may be
added. As a sweetener, a sugar, honey, an artificial sweetener, etc. may be added. In
addition, as a flavoring material, a peppermint oil is used.

The present invention will be illustrated by the following examples.

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Example 1: Preparation of tobacco substitute composition

5g of glycyrrhiza glabra, 5g of perilla frutescens, and 3g of glycerol were added to 90g of the leaves of the eucommia ulmoides, and the resulted mixtures were cut by 1mm and then were uniformly mixed. The tobacco substitute composition was formed in the same shape of the tobacco. As a result of the analysis of the component of the smoke of the product, the amount of the nicotine was 0mg/cig, and the amount of the tar was 14.4mg/cig.

Example 2: Clinical demonstration

This clinical demonstration was conducted by the Wonkwang University Hospital located in Mokpo, Korea. In this example, 27 smokers were selected and were suggested to smoke the composition of example 1 for three weeks.

The result of the above-described clinical demonstration was shown in the following table 1.

[Table 1]

Degree	Number of patients	Ratio
1. Recovered	20 persons	74.07%
2. Good	3 persons	11.11%
3. Moderate	2 persons	7.41%
4. Slight	1 person	3.70%
5. Unchanged	1 person	3.70%
Sum	27 persons	99.99%

- * 1. Recovered: Smoking was completely quitted.
2. Good: More than 75% smoking amount was decreased.
3. Moderate: More than 50% smoking amount was decreased.
4. Slight: More than 25% smoking amount was decreased.

5. Unchanged: No effect of smoking suppression effect.

The other symptoms of the demonstrators were founded out as follow: No side effects: 13 persons, nausea: 5 persons, phlegm: 4 persons, dizziness: 2 persons, headache: 1
5 person, and a concentration decrease: 1 person. The above-described symptoms were known as a smoking prohibition effect, not the side effects.

Although the preferred examples of the present invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the
10 invention as recited in the accompanying claims.

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